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STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Said, Port-Saïd, Suakin. Head Office, London.

No. 7,363

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1905.

[EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.]

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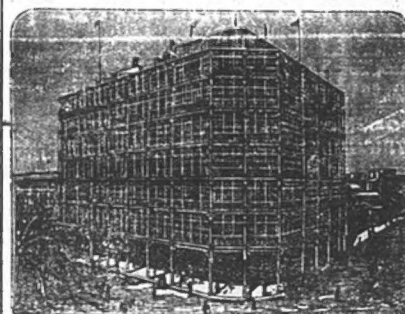
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# DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA.  
(Khos-el-Nasour, Observatory.)

Direction of wind	Force of Anemometer	State of Sea	Barometer corrected	Evaporation	State of Clouds
Light	70.3	Light	21.5	15	3/4 clouded
24 hours	Humidity	24	24	24	
ending 9 a.m.	Max. Temp. in the shade	21.5			
	Min. do.	15			
	Humidity	76			
	Rainfall in inches	—			

REMARKS.  
The weather continues to be cool and pleasant.

# OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.  
For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Port Said	31	13	Morocco	35 21
Suez	31	10	Berber	—
Cairo (Helouan)	31	10	Buakin	—
Cairo (Ghizeh)	31	8	Khartoum	28 21
Ainout	30	5	Wad Medani	38 20
Assouan	29	13	Dum	38 22
Wady Halfa	32	16		

# FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Tripoli	768.0	Light	7	Slight
Malta	767.7	Almost calm	17	Slight
Bombay	762.6	Light	17	Rainy
Aden	765.0	Moder.	17	Moder.
Lima	764.0	Very light	22	Slight

# PHASES OF THE MOON

Dec. 3	First Quarter	3.8 p.m.	6.35	4.55
.. 13	Full Moon	1.30 a.m.	4.12	4.50
.. 19	Last Quarter	2.9 p.m.	6.45	4.58
.. 26	New Moon	6.4 a.m.	6.40	5.1

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# The Egyptian Gazette

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1905.

# THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

A telegram from London, which we publish  
to-day, announces that the composition of  
the new Administration will not be announced  
till next Monday. Speculation, therefore,  
will be rife at home during the next week  
as to the selection which the new Premier  
will make. Regret will be general that Earl  
Spencer was not sent for by the King instead  
of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. But he  
refused the task when he was a younger  
man and his age—he is 70 years old—and his  
bad health left the King no alternative, as  
Lord Rosebery will not accept office. Sir Henry  
would never agree to take office under Lord  
Rosebery, especially in view of the latter's  
recent pronouncement on Home Rule, and  
many Liberal Imperialists hoped that he  
would have retired with a peerage to the  
House of Lords in favor of Lord Rosebery,  
who would have combined the Premiership  
and Foreign Secretaryship in his person. It  
will be very difficult to imagine anyone but  
Lord Rosebery at the head of the Foreign  
Office with the single exception of Sir Edward  
Grey. After so long an exclusion from office, it would  
be by no means undesirable that the Prime  
Minister should for a brief period combine  
that office with the Foreign Secretaryship. In  
no other way could he make sure of picking up  
the threads, and of obtaining that first-hand  
knowledge of international forces and persons  
which a Prime Minister ought to possess.  
Putting aside this suggestion and leaving out  
Lord Rosebery, we can all think of a young  
Liberal statesman who would inspire general  
confidence either at the Foreign Office or at  
the Colonial Office. But he cannot be at both;  
and if Sir Edward Grey were to become  
Colonial Secretary, it is not easy to think of  
any nomination to the Foreign Office, except  
one, which would meet with the general  
approval of the country at large. Lord Rose-  
bery will doubtless have the refusal, but it is  
doubtful if he will take it. Leaving, then,  
the Foreign Secretaryship aside, we may  
venture on the following adumbration of the  
new Ministry:—

- First Lord of the Treasury and Leader of Commons Sir H. Campbell Bannerman
  - Lord President of Council Earl Spencer
  - Lord Chancellor Sir R. B. B. B.
  - Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Asquith
  - First Lord of the Admirals Lord Rosebery
  - Home Secretary Edward Grey
  - Colonial Secretary Mr. Winston Churchill
  - War Secretary Mr. Winston Churchill
  - Secretary for India Sir Henry Fowler
  - Secretary for Scotland Lord T. Edmond
  - Postmaster-General Mr. Sidney Buxton
  - President of the Board of Trade Mr. Brydon
  - President of the Local Government Board Mr. Price
  - President of the Board of Agriculture Earl Cairn
- Another alternative is that Mr. Asquith  
will be Leader of the House, while the inclusion  
of Mr. Winston Churchill is doubtful. If  
Sir Edward Grey obtains the Foreign Secretary-  
ship, the post of Colonial Secretary may be  
given to Mr. Brydon. Mr. Haldane and Mr.  
Lloyd-George will most probably be among the  
Under-Secretaries, while the posts of Attorney  
General and Solicitor General may be given to  
Mr. Lawson Walton and Mr. W. S. Robson.  
The Liberals will be so sure that the "flaming  
tide" of public favor is with them that they  
will in all likelihood refuse any coalition with  
the Free Trade Unionists, who on the Fiscal  
Question would join with the Liberals in any  
case, but would otherwise hamper the Govern-  
ment.



MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

LEMNOS CUSTOMS SEIZED.

FINANCIAL SCHEME ACCEPTED.

SMYRNA, December 5. The International Fleet has seized the Custom House at Lemnos. (Reuter)
PARIS, December 5. The International Fleet has occupied Lemnos. (Havas)
CONSTANTINOPLE, December 5. The Porte has accepted the Macedonian financial scheme subject to numerous modifications. (Reuter)

GOVERNMENT CRISIS

"C.B." TO FORM CABINET.

LONDON, December 5. It is believed that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has already in a measure prepared the list of the Cabinet, but it will probably be several days before a complete list will be officially issued. (Reuter)
LONDON, December 5. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has accepted the task of forming a Ministry. He will submit the list of ministers to the King on the 11th instant. (Reuter)

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

CONFIDENCE REGAINED.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 5. On Sunday public opinion had regained a certain degree of confidence. Nervousness was not so marked. People are getting accustomed to the situation. It is stated that the postal and telegraphic employees are resolved to continue the strike for 20 days. All the troops in the vicinity have been called in to the city. The run on the savings banks continues. (Reuter)
ST. PETERSBURG, December 5. The Government has refused to make concessions to the telegraphists. (Havas)

FINNS SAID TO BE ARMING.

STOCKHOLM, December 5. Every steamer going to Finland is laden with arms and ammunition. Many carry old Swedish guns. It is believed that the Finns are arming prior to the meeting of the Diet. (Reuter)

FRANCE AND THE SITUATION.

PARIS, December 5. M. Rouvier has announced that Russia's deposits in foreign banks alone are sufficient to pay the interest on bonds for two or three years. (Reuter)
PARIS, December 5. M. Rouvier explained that the fall in Russian securities yesterday was attributable to the death of news. He added that Russia's deposits in foreign banks were sufficient to assure the payment of the coupons for two or three years. (Havas)

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT CHARING CROSS.

STATION ROOF COLLAPSES.

LONDON, December 5. A portion of the roof of the Charing Cross Station collapsed this afternoon. The girders fell on the trains, smashed a number of cabs, and demolished the roof of the Avenue Theatre. There are several killed and thirty injured. (Reuter)

ARISTON AERATED WATERS

Guaranteed Distilled.

ALEXANDRIA: 7, Rue de la Poste. CAIRO: Opposite the Theatre Francaise, Rue de l'Elizée.

Anglo-American Nile Steamers

HOTEL COMPANY. River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo. THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK. Agents at Alexandria: ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE, CO. LTD

MERIS HOTEL, FIRST CLASS ENCAMPMENT ON LAKE MARIUT.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE KAROUN HOTEL, FAYOUM. For particulars apply Mr. TASCOT, Fayoum, 26843-31.3.906

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO.

NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE. "MERRY" LIGHT. LIFT. Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

New Daira Co. The New Daira paid in to the Mixed Tribunal, Cairo, £16,222 for liquidation expenses. The Brindisi Mail. The mail will arrive at Alexandria this afternoon and will be distributed at the G. P. O. at 4.45 p.m. The Opera Season. The opera season will commence at the Zisina Theatre to-morrow evening with the production of Verdi's evergreen Aida.

Property at Cairo. It is again announced that negotiations have begun for the sale of the Bittar property in the Opera Square, Cairo, for L.E. 210,000. Cairo Offices. The Cairo offices of the "Egyptian Gazette" are situated at No. 1, Sharia Zeyt-dachi, opposite the Agricultural Bank. Our Cairo Correspondent is Mr. P. P. Graves. Armenian Quarrel. A serious quarrel occurred between a number of Armenians on Monday afternoon in the neighborhood of Shepheard's Hotel. Four Armenians were put hors de combat.

New Pharmacists. Messrs. Jean A. Cavafia, Isidoro A. Kaos, Panayoti Jannilios, Jerji Khalil Hazi Carakin, Bedros Monobegian and Isaac Bohor Casana, pharmacists, have been authorized to follow their profession in Egypt. New Greek Hospital. Tenders for the construction of the new Greek Hospital at Cairo have been received from five contractors, as follows: Mr. Trebaki, £1,573; Mr. Augusta Da Farro £9,809; Mr. Sawas, £11,478; Mr. Synnefar, £10,362; Mr. Stylianidis, £9,364.

German Tourist Attacked. A German lady at Helouan was the victim of an outrage at Helouan two days ago. She was walking to Kafrel-Alo when a native vagabond came up to her threw her to the ground, and cruelly maltreated her, afterwards kicking to his heels. No arrest has yet been made. Irrigation Department. The Ministry of Public Works has decided to transfer Hussein Bey Wassif, director of the Ghirgeh Irrigation Department, to the Fayoum, where he will occupy the post of chief inspector of irrigation. Abdalla Bey Wahalar, irrigation engineer at Fayoum, will be transferred to Ghirgeh, to replace Hussein Bey Wassif.

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PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton and Sir George Warrender, Bart., paid a visit to H.E. the Governor this morning. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, Sir George Warrender, Bart., and the officers of H. M. S. Carnarvon gave a delightful "at home" yesterday afternoon on board the vessel, which was largely attended by the English colony at Alexandria.

The first intimation of the late Sir Clinton Dawkins's illness in the London Press appeared in the "Morning Post" of Wednesday last, which announced that "Hon. Mrs. Chichester has arrived at 4, Portman-square from Ireland to be near her brother, Sir Clinton Dawkins, who is seriously ill."

Dr. A. Berger, of Berlin, is going to the Sudan for big game shooting. He has shot successfully in India, Ceylon, China, and Japan. El Bimbashi L. H. M. P. Cocherell, 2nd Battalion, has been struck off the strength of the Egyptian Army.

The following passengers left Cairo by the P.S. Cleopatra on Monday for the Nile trip: Mr. C. E. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dennis, Ritter Fischer von Wollenborn, Miss M. A. Thehall, Miss L. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Falk, Mr. C. Kanitzky, Mr. W. von Wagner Thurnberg, Mr. Hieronymus Ritter von Albert, Mr. Rudolf Ritter von Albert, Mr. Max von Tarnoczy, Mr. and Mrs. de Wolf, Major and Mrs. E. H. Griffiths.

Among the latest arrivals at the Eastern Exchange Hotel, Port Said, are Mr. C. T. Morris, Capt. F. Blacker, Miss F. Barry, Mr. M. Quin, Mr. A. K. Moo, Mr. P. H. Raad, Mr. G. M. Taylor, Mr. A. D. Brander, Lady Elver, Mr. and Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Paxton, Mr. H. Ritner, Mr. Haywood, Miss N. Barr, Miss M. Barr, Mr. and Mrs. H. Malpas, Dr. and Mrs. Saunders, Mr. F. Ware, Mr. Clarke, Mr. B. F. Lieber, Mr. A. H. Corn, Miss A. Harant, Dr. K. K. Mr. C. B. Harant, Mr. W. J. Hammond, Mr. E. G. Hammond, Mrs. Tickell, Mr. S. Dorling, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. F. Powell, Mr. A. Ezzan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Carré, Mr. and Mrs. Souter, Pinching Pasha, Price Boy, Mr. J. Bell, Mr. L. James, Mr. S. Milner, Dr. D. Howind, Mr. A. Throyal, Miss Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Siew, Miss Batelson, Miss Green.

THE MACHFELL-GLEICHEN WEDDING.

THE KING PRESENT.

(Gazette's Special Service). London, Tuesday, Dec. 5. I had the privilege of being present at the wedding to-day, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, of Mr. Percy Machfell to Countess Valda Gleichen. The weather, unfortunately, was dull, but the brilliancy of the function was not in any way marred. H.M. the King, who was present, looked the picture of health. The Archbishop of Canterbury, who officiated, delivered a most impressive address.

The "best man" was the Hon. Harold Willoughby, and the bride was attended by Miss Lavinia Spencer and Miss Lelia Ponsonby, as bridesmaids, and Master Derrick Amory and Master Patrick Holme (nephew of Mr. Machfell), as pages. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Count Gleichen, wore a white moire silk dress, with gold tinsel woven in the material, and embroidered with silver bugles. The bodice was made high in the neck, and the top filled with lace and net. The skirt had a long train, out square (but not a Court train), and had two long sprays of the silver bugle trimming up the back, and also two on the front of the skirt. There was a real lace veil draped on the back of the dress, and hanging down. She wore a tulle veil over her face, and a wreath of myrtle on her head. The going-away dress was of pale blue cloth, with embroidery onlays, while the going-away hat was a shot silk blue, trimmed with a mink edge and a shaded blue feather.

LONDON, December 5. Mr. P. W. Machfell was married to Countess Victoria Gleichen in the Chapel Royal to-day. The King was present. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated. (Reuter)

The Countess Valda is the second of the three daughters of Princess Victor of Hohenlohe Langenburg, her father having been a first cousin to King Edward. Princess Victor is an aunt of the present Marquess of Hertford and was married in 1861, her husband forfeiting his title for her sake, and being known for some years as Count Gleichen, until the late Queen restored his princelion to him. He was an exceedingly clever sculptor, whose talent has descended to his eldest daughter, Countess Feodora, who has made quite a name for herself in that line. Countess Valda has a delightful voice, and sings well, being particularly fond of music. She has a residence in Engine Court, St. James's Palace, where she used to spend the greater part of her time.

THE KHEDIVÉ.

H.H. the Khedive returned to Cairo on Monday evening and was yesterday morning at Abdeen Palace, where his Hizbness gave audience to Lord Cromer, the Ministers, and the Judicial Adviser.

INSPECTION OF MINES.

Mr. Wells, Chief Inspector of Mines to the Ministry of Finance, who is now in the Eastern desert, intends to make a five weeks' trip to the various caves of the Lybian Desert, visiting Khargeh, Dakhleh, Farafra, and other important oases, and, we imagine, travelling with his usual rapidity.

P. W. D. CONTRACTS.

The contracts for the winter cleaning out works in the Galienbiyah province have been given to the following contractors: Group 1. — M. Ahmed Ramzi. Group 2. — 1st and 2nd part M. J.W. Florence. 3rd " M. Ahmed Ramzi. Group 3. — M. Soliman Chaker.

SUDAN FINANCE.

The Sudan Government budgetary estimates put the receipts for the provinces at the following amounts in Egyptian pounds:— Bahr-el-Ghazal 6,610; Berber 22,287; Ghezreh 19,386; Dongola 33,015; Khsaifa 12,689; Kassala 16,017; Khartoum 10,350; Kordofan 46,960; Mangala 250; Red Sea 2,940; Sennaar 20,037; Upper Nile 10,084; White Nile 19,830. The expenditures is as follows:— Bahr-el-Ghazal 26,169; Berber 10,808; Ghezreh 10,168; Dongola 29,602; Khsaifa 9,553; Kassala 18,897; Khartoum 18,364; Kordofan 27,789; Mangala 5,994; Red Sea 23,843; Sennaar 28,481; White Nile 17,070; Upper Nile 18,063.

TANTAH MUNICIPALITY.

The Municipal Councilors at Tantah appear to be much inferior to those of Alexandria. Two of the persons just elected there can neither read nor write. At least, so says "Al Horrieen," a weekly newspaper published in that town. It is claimed that in accordance with the Khedivial decree of the 5th June last, members of the Municipality cannot be illiterate persons and therefore the election of these two councilors is invalid.

BERLITZ SCHOOLS OF LANGUAGES

235 BRANCHES. French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters. ALEXANDRIA: 20 Rue de l'Eglise Copte. CAIRO: 1 Sharia Kamel. TRIAL LESSON FREE.

KHEDIVÉ AND SULTAN.

QUESTION OF THE GRAND CADI

The Ottoman Government has telegraphed to Sheikh Djemal El Din at Mecca, ordering him to leave to take over his new post. It is not yet known whether he will come direct to Egypt or go first to Constantinople where he will receive his official nomination as the Grand Cadi of Egypt. The Khedive has conferred with the Ministers on the nomination of the new Grand Cadi without any previous notification from Stamboul to the Egyptian Government. We understand that the Egyptian Government will make respectful representations to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan with reference to the dismissal of the Grand Cadi which infringes the prerogative of the Khedivial Government. It is stated that H.H. the Khedive has decided to pay the expenses of the Grand Cadi's family to Constantinople, and has sent an aide-de-camp to their house to express his regret at Sheikh Yehia's dismissal.

EXCAVATIONS AT PYRAMIDS. Dr. George A. Reisner and Mr. Albert M. Lythgoe, representing American friends, are carrying on excavations at the Pyramids. Dr. James Henry Breasted, professor of Egyptology and Oriental History in the University of Chicago, will also excavate this winter in the interest of his University.

FUNERAL OF MILBURN BEY.

The funeral of the late John Milburn Bey, District Locomotive Superintendent of the State Railways, took place yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering of friends and acquaintances of the deceased, as well as a very large number of railway employees who had worked under Milburn Bey. The long funeral cortege left deceased's house at Gabbari at 3 p.m. and wended its way, preceded by a detachment of mounted and foot police, to the Minet el Bassal Bourse, where carriages were entered and the route continued via 1st Khedive-street. The burial took place at the Old British Cemetery, the service being read by Rev. Canon Ward, M.A., assisted by Rev. F. R. Wormell and Rev. R. Rynd. At the conclusion of the service, by special request of the widow members of the St. Mark's choir rendered the hymn "When the labourer's task is o'er." The chief mourners were Messrs. Mellor, Warren, Williams, Crichton Bey, and Grafton Bey. Among those present at the funeral were Youssef Pasha Adis, 1st A.D.C. to the Khedive (representing his Highness), Mr. E. B. Gould, I.S.O., H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Rear-Admiral Sir Masnie Blomfield, K.C.M.G., Major Watson, A.D.C. to the Khedive, Major L'Estrange Johnstone, General Manager of the State Railways, Mr. Trevi'hick, Mr. Acres, Grafton Bey, Mr. Crichton, of Cairo, Mr. Harle, of Tantah, etc. There were numerous wreaths, including several from the various departments of the Railway Administration.

AT THE SAVOY.

The Savoy Hotel is filling fast, and already has three times as many visitors as it has ever had in previous years at the same time. Prince Leopold of Battenberg, with Major and Mrs. Wynne, has been there frequently, and there are many parties in prospect. Sir Charles Sooter and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sooter were entertaining the Hon. and Mrs. Lindley, and also Major and Mrs. L'Estrange Johnstone, at dinner one night. Count Korzebrodki gave a select dinner party on Monday night, when Mr. and Mrs. Casdagli were also entertaining friends, including the Hon. Miss Henage and Mrs. Laidlaw. Dr. and Mrs. W. Armstrong, of Boston, have returned to their old quarters at the Savoy, and Mr. and Mrs. Patterson Bey and their family are also staying at the same hotel.

THE S.S. SARDINIA.

The unloading and sorting of the cargo of the S.S. Sardinia is proceeding as fast as circumstances permit. The S.S. Tabor took 80 bales of wet cotton on deck. The S.S. Alastair is loading some 100 bales of sound cotton, and the City of Cambridge is also loading sound cotton as it is selected. The Menes and City of Cambridge will also take a quantity—that is as much as they can conveniently carry on deck—of wet cotton. The fire-damaged cotton will be forwarded as soon as all the sound and wet has been disposed of by re-shipping.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Syrian Prince, from Antwerp and London, left Malta on Tuesday and is due at Alexandria, via Tripoli (Barbary), on Dec. 10.

BAND PERFORMANCE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. C.J. Markham and officers, the band of the 1st Batt. King's Royal Rifles will perform the following programme of music on the terrace, Grand Continental Hotel, from 4-6 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday): 1. March. Sango Torera - Kroll. 2. Overture - La Sirena - Auber. 3. Selection - The Claret - Monckton. 4. Spanish Serenade (Ex. Falas - Tradler. 5. Patrol The Rose Shamrock and Thistle - Sime. 6. Selection - Mikado Ballad. 7. Valse Blanche - Mergis. 8. Intermezzo - T. - Sime - Brown. 9. Regimental March. Khedivial Anthem. God Save the King. THOMAS BROWN, Bandmaster.

THE PISANI CASE.

PRISONER FOUND GUILTY.

SENTENCE OF TWO YEARS.

The case of Rex v. Pisani came before the British Supreme Consular Court, sitting at Cairo, on Monday morning, when the charge was read to the prisoner, who pleaded "Not Guilty." The jury was composed of Messrs. J. Home (foreman), Russell, Chamberlain, Kossios, and Radford. Mr. Briscoe prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Sciortino appeared for the prisoner. After the reading of the charge, proceedings opened with the calling of the witnesses for the prosecution. Those heard on Monday were Mr. Muneto, who was in his ship in old Zaphet-street between two and three p.m. on October 18, heard the shot, and saw Victoria Déan after the wound had been inflicted on her by Pisani; Rosina Kraus, the landlady of the pension where the incident occurred, whose refusal to take an oath for some minutes and whose eloquence in giving evidence caused much amusement; Vincenzo Xneret, the mother of the injured woman, who was present when her daughter was shot, and who appears to have been so terrified that she returned to Port Said at once; and Victoria Déan.

The latter's evidence was decidedly interesting. The injured woman, whose evidence at the preliminary enquiry had pointed to the fact that the shot was fired with intent to kill or inflict grievous bodily harm, now asserted that the prisoner fired by accident, and stated that he implored her pardon and declared that he had not meant to fire as she lay on the ground—an item which, as the Court noted, did not appear in the previous preliminary enquiry. The rest of her evidence dealt with her somewhat intricate love affairs, if one may dignify by that term some rather "qualid episodes in an irregular existence. Her evidence gave the impression that she had changed her mind as to the prisoner's motives in committing the act. In the afternoon Drs. Nolan and Corling Hayward gave evidence as to the finding of a revolver bullet in the curtains of the room and as to the nature of the wound, which both described as serious. Victoria Déan was then recalled and, cross-examined by Mr. Sciortino, described Pisani's conduct in Cairo and asserted that though he accompanied her to the houses of Mascarelli and knew she was living with him he had shown no jealousy, though she admitted that the day before she left Port Said and Pisani to live with Mascarelli prisoner had shown considerable jealousy. Dr. Becker Bay, in giving evidence, pointed out that the woman had had a very narrow escape, the upward movement of her arm when the revolver was aimed at her deflecting the bullet upwards. Mascarelli, the doctors who rendered first aid to the injured woman, and the doctor of the Menahieh prison were also heard.

At 10 a.m. on Tuesday the hearing was resumed. Constable No. 934, Emin Effendi Wafsi, mamour of the kiam in which the affair occurred, and Gaetano Taro, who had been in the street when the shot was fired, and saw Pisani holding a revolver half hidden by the door of the house and also witnessed his arrest, gave further evidence for the prosecution. Mr. Sciortino then outlined his defence, which might be summed up as follows. The prisoner had intended to go to Jaffa and Beyroust for a trip, but finding he had not enough time changed his mind and decided to visit Cairo and Alexandria. A request made by his brother to bring him some oysters and fish from Alexandria induced him to go to Cairo, first taking Alexandria on his return. Shortly before starting he met Victoria Déan's mother, who asked him to persuade her daughter to return to Port Said. He attempted to do this but the woman refused unless her mother came up to Cairo and took her back. Pisani thereupon wired to the mother and in the interview that immediately preceded the shot, supported the mother's pleading. When Victoria proved obdurate Pisani, to frighten her into compliance, as he had done before, drew his revolver. The bone handle slipped, he caught at the fallen revolver with both hands, and it went off. After begging his victim's pardon he seemed to have become distraught and to have attempted suicide. Witnesses for the defence were then called. They were Raffaele Pisani, brother of the accused; Aloisio Said, who took £1 from prisoner to give to Victoria's mother for her expenses to Cairo; Constantine Robas, who had been accused's foreman for many years and gave him a good character, and finally Carmelo Pisani, a short, rather dark and thick-set man with bright and piercing eyes, a long and piratical moustache, and abundance of bandages on his head and neck. His evidence followed the lines of Mr. Sciortino's defence, till he was asked to reconstruct the scene with the identical revolver. It was noticed that he fired the revolver only after repeated attempts owing to the heavy pull (about nine or ten pounds) and to his curious handling of the uncocked weapon the trigger of which he tried to pull with his third finger. Both these circumstances appeared to tell somewhat against the theory that the revolver had gone off accidentally.

At 2 p.m. Mr. Sciortino summed up his defence and Mr. Briscoe then spoke for the prosecution, noting the curious difference in the evidence given by Victoria Déan at the previous enquiry and on the first day of the trial, which he ascribed to the feminine readiness to forgive, and commenting on the reservation of the defence by prisoner, who had had nothing to say during the preliminary enquiry. His Honor, Judge Cator, then summed up for the benefit of the jury. He complimented counsel for the defence on the skill he had employed, gave his own views as to the arguments used, and informed the jury that they would be asked three questions: 1. Did accused as a fact shoot Victoria Déan? 2. If so did he shoot her accidentally? 3. If not accidentally did he shoot her with intent: (a) to kill; (b) to inflict grievous bodily harm; (c) to wound her unlawfully? After a short absence the jury returned and answered the first question in the affirmative, adding that they found that Pisani had shot

THE SUCRERIES CASE.

JUDGMENT OF COURT.

The following are some extracts from the judgment given yesterday by the 2nd Civil Chamber of the Cairo Mixed Court under the presidency of Judge Herzbroch:—

Sur la recevabilité de l'action: Attends que le Conseil d'administration de Paris, en se rapportant d'abord à la décision de Davey par un des moyens indiqués dans sa lettre du 21 septembre, soit en acceptant le cas échéant la démission de Poutrel soit en le licenciant, et en approuvant ensuite le départ de Poutrel, a assumé de ce chef comme mandant la responsabilité de Davey son mandataire, mais n'ayant pu contrôler l'exactitude des motifs de licenciement, semble-t-il, à la condition tacite que ces faits se trouveraient confirmés par une vérification ultérieure; car il va sans dire que le mandat ne peut s'étendre jusqu'à l'injure; Attends qu'il s'ensuit que la responsabilité de l'action se confond avec le fond et dépend de la question s'il y a injure et en cas affirmatif les motifs de licenciement sont justes et bien fondés. Au fond: Attends qu'il est avéré par les experts nommés par le juge commissaire, que 24 millions de traites au profit de Say étaient en circulation au moment où la Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte a déposé son bilan soit 4 millions environ signées par de la Bougliese et 20 millions par Leroux. Attends qu'il semble établi à suffisance de droit sur la base des livres examinés par les experts que les traites tirées par la raison sociale Henry Say et Cie depuis tout au moins 1899 et acceptées par la Société Générale des Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte étaient en circulation au Livre des Inventaires; qu'en retenant ces faits il est difficile à admettre que Davey, un des administrateurs-délégués, qui est entré au service de la Société avant Poutrel, ait pu, sans négligence coupable, en ignorer l'existence et qu'en tous cas qu'il puisse se prévaloir de cette ignorance pour se disculper en mettant la faute de ce chef à la charge de Poutrel, lequel dans ces conditions ne pouvait raisonnablement concevoir que Davey soit resté dans l'ignorance des opérations qui se pratiquaient depuis nombre d'années; car pour être de bonne foi, il ne suffit pas d'avoir ignoré tel ou tel fait, mais il faut encore et surtout qu'on ait épuisé les moyens nécessaires dont on dispose pour éclairer sa religion, moyens qui en l'espèce étaient multiples et certainement à la portée de Davey. Mais attendu qu'en s'ajoutant foi pour un instant aux dires de Davey qu'il n'a pu rien savoir de traites créées depuis mai 1905 et que lorsqu'il a appris plus tard l'existence des traites représentant 24 millions de francs en son nom, effrayé par l'énormité du chiffre et se trouvant devant un gouffre impossible à combler, il est cependant certain que cette situation n'était que la conséquence des situations antérieures révélant qu'on couvrait le déficit résultant de l'exploitation des usines et allait s'augmenter d'année en année, par les soi-disant arbitrages qui s'opéraient à Paris par le fait de Cronier lequel faute d'argent pour se procurer les sommes nécessaires pour ses opérations d'arbitrage tirait sur la Société Générale des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte, acceptant les traites et fournissant avant l'échéance à l'établissement chez lequel lesdites traites avaient été domiciliées les fonds nécessaires pour le paiement; qu'il va sans dire que ces manœuvres étaient des plus périlleuses, les traites tirées de Cronier pour lesquelles il n'y avait aucune couverture que des acceptations Say en blanc, devant, le cas échéant, entrer en ligne de comptes des arbitrages qui de reste n'étaient même pas spécifiés et ne devaient jamais être admis par le Conseil d'administration; que néanmoins on continuait l'exploitation dans les mêmes conditions monobstant la déconfiture qui a déjà commencé en 1900 et lorsqu'on a voulu tenter le grand coup en 1905 en créant pour le besoin de la cause pour 20 à 24 millions de traites, la spéculation a manqué et entraîné la catastrophe. Attends qu'il semble que dans ces conditions Davey touchait ses appointements élevés comme administrateur-délégué et les dividendes comme actionnaire pendant les quatre ans où la Société était déjà en déconfiture et ne vivait qu'artificiellement par les soi-disant arbitrages, n'a pas de base morale pour se disculper en se prévalant de son ignorance quant à la création des traites signés par Leroux depuis mai 1905 et pour se créer par les motifs de licenciement de Poutrel, s'il l'a voulu, un état d'irresponsabilité qu'il ne peut pas avoir. (Suivent quatre autres attendus)

Par ces motifs, sans s'arrêter aux fins plus amples ou contraires de part et d'autre, rejette la demande comme non justifiée, déboute également le défendeur et le demandeur, reconventionnellement comme sans base sérieuse, compense les frais judiciaires et extrajudiciaires.

Victoria Déan with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm. The Judge then addressed the prisoner and told him that he had been lucky, first, in being so well defended, and secondly, in not killing the woman. On the other hand, his conduct went to show that the action was unprejudiced and repented of as soon as done, and had been committed in a moment of over-excitement. Taking this and the prisoner's attempt at suicide into account, he would inflict a sentence of only two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The Court rose at about 3.50 p.m.



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

The annual meeting of the Committee of All Saints' Church took place at the British Agency on Friday, November 10th, at 3 p.m. Present, Lord Cromer in the Chair, Brig. Gen. Bullock, Lord Edward Cecil, Mr. A. D. Alban, Dean Batcher, Judge Tack, Capt. Lyons, Mr. Trevithick, Mr. W. Carey, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Russell, Mr. Geo. Walker and Mr. Du Boulay.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The accounts were presented and passed subject to audit. A letter was read by Mr. Hooker resigning the office of Treasurer. Lord Cromer proposed and Dean Batcher seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Hooker for his past valuable services and expressed regret that he felt obliged to resign the office he had filled for so many years.

Lord Edward Cecil, who had hitherto represented Sir Reginald Wingate on the Committee, was requested to join as a permanent member and it was resolved that the Senior Officer in the Egyptian Army should represent the Sir dard when he was absent.

Mr. Wilfrid Carey proposed that the interior of the Church should be painted during the summer. Judge Tack, Mr. Russell and Mr. Richmond were appointed to act as a sub-committee to consider the matter. The report of the Antonio Yusuf Charity Fund was read and discussed. During the year ending September 30th, the sum £1137s 1d. had been expended and 28 persons relieved. The fund proper amounts to about £33,000 a year; but Mrs. Batcher had paid into that account the proceeds of a concert given under the kind patronage of Lady Cromer in aid of two special cases which had called for unusual expenditures during the year. Crookshank Pasha had also collected and brought in the sum of £240 for these extra cases; for which the ordinary income of the fund would have been quite inadequate. ("All Saints' Church Magazine.")

HELOUAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Helouan, December 4.

Divine service has been resumed at St. Paul's Church by the Rev. Tyrwhitt Drake, who is the chaplain this season.

A slight improvement has taken place in the railway journey to Helouan. The distance is now covered in 35 minutes. Nevertheless there is still much room for further amelioration.

A combined 1st class return ticket, with luncheon, either at the Grand or at the Tervick Palace Hotel, is now obtainable at the Bab-el-Louk station for P.T. 90. No one can complain at the price except those who provide the first-class luncheon at either hotel.

As the question of rent is of such importance in Helouan, and the much looked for villas in Abbassieh have not been even begun, it surprises one why the Delta R. & W. Co., having all the conveniences at hand, does not take the initiative in building villas in Helouan. Such villas will readily let for £30 and £40 a year, giving a return of 9 or 10% per annum. The company have the railway, the stone, the water supply, and, in fact, everything requisite to commence building at once. There is one thing, however, which is essential to success, and that is quick trains at hours suitable to men of business. This has been hitherto the stumbling block of Helouan as a place for residence; if it can be overcome a big dividend should result.

If you were buying a house, you would not buy it because it had fancy paper on the wall. You would go to the cellar, look at the foundations, and look the house over thoroughly to see how it was built, before buying. This is precisely what you want to do when buying a typewriter. We are sure that in that case you shall buy a Smith Premier.

Mosquito bites, and the attacks of other insects can be easily prevented by the use of CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SOAP. 20 per cent. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and so is powerfully antiseptic, giving too a pleasant freshness to the skin, so much appreciated in hot climates.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder (15% Carbolic) offers a safe and simple method of destroying bad odours, and keeping floors and other infectious diseases away. Ants, other insects and reptiles avoid places where this powder is freely used.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. COGNAC MARTELL.

M. H. DUBOIS/AS FRY, General Agent for this important House, warns the public to beware of imitations and to examine the labels, cork, and capsule. The principal importers of this well-known brand are: At Alexandria: MM. S. Attard & Co., Oliveto & Sole A. Coste N. Georgiou, H. Pappas, & C. Moscovato, John S. Caffari, Francesco Sirtori & Co., Sakinos Frantzis, P. J. Zamboni, and S. de M. Siro.

NILE-RED SEA RAILWAY.

While the goods tariff of the Nile-Red Sea Railway has not yet been decided on, the Ottoman authorities are discussing the advisability of reducing the Hejaz Railway goods tariff, which at present amounts to 40 paras—or one Turkish piastre—per kilometre ton, to the low figure of 5 paras per kilometre ton, with a view to opening up trade between Syria and the Hejaz. It is not likely that this tariff will be adopted till the line reaches the holy land of Islam, but its adoption, if—and it is a big 'if'—the line is capably and honestly administered, should enable the Mecca railway to compete with the Nile-Red Sea line as far as the export of grain is concerned. There are to be no octroi duties on corn at the frontier between the vilayets of Syria and Hejaz, and Sudan corn will, of course, have to contend with the 8 per cent. ad valorem import duty imposed at Jeddah. On the other hand, even granting that the Hejaz line is well managed, the Sudan line will be first in, for three years are likely to elapse before the whistle of the engine is heard at Mecca. Moreover, as far as the port-S. of Jeddah are concerned, the Nile-Red Sea line can meet the Turkish railway on favourable terms, inasmuch as the Hejaz line is not likely to be prolonged for many years to come.

BRIGANDAGE BY ADVERTISEMENT

Sicily's latest brigand is the heir of all the ages, and he appreciates the possibilities of journalism. Instead of sticking to the old laborious rate of going to individuals to frighten them out of their money, he just sends to the editor of the local paper, a formal notice to the effect that if the peasantry of the district do not wish to see their cattle perish, a certain sum, raised among them, had better be in his hands by a fixed date. Of course, in such a mode of procedure there are difficulties, financial and otherwise, from the point of view of the journal concerned. Failla, as the brigand is named, surmounts these by enclosing with his advertisement an intimation that unless it is inserted gratis next morning, the editor need not trouble to order dinner for the evening. One of the leading daily papers in Sicily has just inserted one of the brigand's notices on these terms.

A NOVEL WEDDING TRIP.

The following amusing incident is cabled by a "Telegraph" New York correspondent: An instance of a man taking his wedding trip in a trunk was revealed near Omaha yesterday. Lacking the money for his railway fare and wishing to take his bride to see his father in Chicago, Georges Francois travelled inside his wife's big dressing-case. Mrs. Francois, apparently better endowed with wealth, travelled in a comfortable sleeper, and kept the key of the trunk in her pocket-book. Near Omaha, the porter checking the trunks in his car heard a noise within the dressing-case, and, suspecting the explanation, called out, "Do you want a drink?" More noises came from the case, which was finally unstrapped. Francois was so stiff that he could hardly walk. He expressed gratitude to the porter, and said he was sure it would have been physically impossible for him to have reached his journey's end.

Calendar of Coming Events

ALEXANDRIA.

- December. Wed. 6 Alhambra. French operetta company in Les Saltimbanques 9.15. Thurs. 7 Zénith Theatre Italian opera company in Aida 9. Sat. 9. Mostapha Rd. Range. Practice by B. R. C. 2.30. Football. E. T. C. v. A. S. C. A. S. C. grounds. Kick off 2.30. St. Andrew F.C. v. "D" Co. Dublin Fusiliers. Moharrem Bey Common. 3.30. Sat. 16 Scotch Schools' Fellow Workers' Union, Sale of Work. St. Andrew's High School (near H.B.M.'s Convent) 3. St. Andrew v. A. S. C. F. C., Sporting Club ground. 3.30. Wed. 20 Cercle Khedivial. First Dance of Season. Thurs. 21 Sailors and Soldiers' Institute. Sale of Work and Xmas Tree. 3.

CAIRO.

- December. Wed. 6 Ezbekieh Theatre. Greek company. 9. Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30. Fri. 8 Railway Institute v. A. S. Corps. Kick off 3 p.m. Zoological Gardens. Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon. Sat. 10 Zoological Gardens. E. A. Infantry Band. Afternoon. Sat. 16 Savy Hotel. Small Dance. 10 p.m. Mon. 18 Connaught House. Y.W.C.A. Annual Sale of Work, opened by the Countess of Cromer. Tues. 25 Meeting Salt & Soda Co. 3.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE

Siège Social RUE MOSQUÉE ATTARINE No. 21

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

OFFRES

Une maison de Nouveautés (importante) demande un employé pour la vente. Un jeune homme offrant de bonnes références et une garantie de £1000 demande un emploi d'encasseur ou de caissier. Un comptable connaissant le français et l'allemand cherche un emploi. Une maison de nouveautés du Caire demande deux demoiselles employées. Une maison de vente demande un jeune employé, ayant un an de commerce. Un comptable pouvant tenir la comptabilité en français et en arabe cherche un emploi. Un employé disposant de deux heures par jour, demande à tenir une petite comptabilité. Young Gentleman knowing English, French, Arabic, Book-keeping in English and Arabic, Typewriting, well experienced in commercial affairs, requires a suitable situation. Highest references.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.

Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.

Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seuls les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.

Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse.

Nous croyons utile de faire remarquer que pour être admis dans la Société, les employés doivent:

- 1. Avoir travaillé au moins 6 mois à Alexandria;
- 2. Jouir d'une bonne réputation;
- 3. Être muni de bons certificats.

25735-74-906

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME I ALBERT BIRMINGHAM

MILLER of Calcutta in Bengal East, Indies Barrister at Law and Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta aforesaid SEND GREETING WHEREAS on the thirty-first day of October One thousand nine hundred and five Isaac Shrager and Adolphe Shrager both of No. 28 Dalhousie Square Calcutta aforesaid the members then resident in Calcutta aforesaid of the Mercantile firm of Shrager Brothers then carrying on business at amongst other places Calcutta aforesaid petitioned the said Court for the benefit of the provisions of Act 11 and 12 Victoria Chapter XXI (The Indian Insolvent Act) and by an order of the said Court made on the said petition and on the same day the real and personal estate of the said Petitioners was vested in me as such Official Assignee as aforesaid AND WHEREAS the Petitioners' said firm of Shrager Brothers at the date of the said order was also carrying on business at London, Alexandria, Colombo, Singapore and Broome Western Australia and I am desirous of appointing Attorneys or an Attorney to represent me in each of the said places last mentioned NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that I hereby constitute and appoint CAREL WILLEM DREUKMEIER of Alexandria Egypt Merchant, born in Amsterdam (Holland) on the twelfth day of April One thousand eight hundred and seventy six, to be my true and lawful Attorney to ask for demand bring to account and reckon recover without legal process and receive all monies debts dues goods wares merchandise chattels effects and things whatsoever due or hereafter to be due owing and payable or belonging to the estates of the said Isaac Shrager and Adolphe Shrager or either of them as partners in the said firm of Shrager Brothers at Alexandria aforesaid and by virtue of the said order now vested in me as such Assignee as aforesaid of the said estates by any ways or means or in any manner whatsoever and upon receipt thereof or of any part thereof to sign seal and execute or make and give good and sufficient releases receipts or discharges for the same.

To receive possession and charge of all cargoes consignments merchandise property and effects of every description now or hereafter belonging or consigned to the said two Insolvent or either of them or to the said firm of Shrager Brothers at Alexandria aforesaid and to act in reference thereto according to the usual course of business and to give all necessary orders instructions and directions with regard thereto.

To receive to my use all sums of money due and to become due to the said two Insolvents under or by virtue of any bonds contracts charter parties shipping orders Bills of Lading Bills of Exchange Hooodees cheques or other deeds or securities of any kind or description in the premises as the case may be and upon receipt thereof or of any part thereof to endorse the same and to make sign and deliver sufficient receipts and discharges.

AND I hereby as such Official Assignee and Assignee as aforesaid agree to ratify and confirm all and whatsoever my said Attorney or his substitutes or substitute shall do or legally cause to be done in the premises.

IN WITNESS thereof I the said Albert Birmingham Miller have hereunto set my hand and seal this fourth day of November One thousand nine hundred and five.

Signed, Sealed and delivered by the said Albert Birmingham Miller, Official Assignee at Calcutta, aforesaid in the presence of A. B. MILLER, Official Assignee of Bengal. C. W. POLEY, Solicitor and Notary Public, Calcutta. 26,837-2

Egyptian Delta Light Railways, Ltd.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

to be held at WINCHESTER HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON, E.C., On Thursday, 21st December, 1905, at 3 p.m. o'clock precisely.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in Hall No. 43, Winchester House, Old Broad Street in the City of London, on Thursday, 21st December, 1905, at 3 p.m. o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet for the period ended 30th September, 1905, electing Directors in the place of the three retiring by rotation, appointing auditors for the ensuing year and fixing their remuneration, declaring a dividend, and transacting the Ordinary General Business of the Company, and also for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, passing the following Resolution then intended to be proposed, that it is to say:—

That, in pursuance of Article 44 of the Statutes of the Metropolitan and Cairo Helouan Railway, and in view of the recommendation of the Conseil d'Administration, that a sum of L.E. 2,412,780 out of the profits of the Metropolitan and Cairo Helouan Railway for the year ending 31st December 1904, be placed to special Reserve Fund. Dated this 1st day of December 1905.

By order of the Board, F. J. HORNE, Secretary.

214, Graham House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

N.B.—Shareholders who hold Share Warrants to Bearer, and whose names are not on the Share Registers of the Company, are reminded that if they wish to attend this General Meeting of the Company, they must first deposit their Bearer Warrants, together with a statement in writing of their names and addresses, at the Registered Offices of the Company in London two clear days before the date of the General Meeting, viz., not later than the 18th December, 1905, or with the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo or Alexandria, ten clear days before the date of the General Meeting, viz., not later than the 10th December, 1905. The Share Warrants remaining so deposited until after the General Meeting shall have been held. Each Depositor will receive a Certificate of Deposit in exchange for the Share Warrants deposited, which must be produced by the Holders attending the Meeting.

The Directors have to report that in consequence of the extension of the Company's system by the construction of new lines and by the absorption of other railway companies, the work entailed in preparing the Accounts has so increased as to render it impossible to prepare the Balance Sheet and Revenue Accounts in time to complete the Audit and the Directors' Report for the Annual General Meeting, which, in conformity with the Companies Acts, must be held during 1905. It is therefore the intention of the Directors, at the General Meeting, which this notice convenes, to submit a formal resolution of adjournment of the Meeting until 30th January, 1906, at which adjournment the business referred to in the Notice will be transacted.

In view of the above, and as the present Financial Year of the Company closes during the busiest season of the year, it is considered necessary to alter the date of closing from 30th September to 31st March. A Half-Yearly Report and Statement of Accounts will therefore be issued in 1906 as at 31st March, after which they will be issued annually.

Dated this 1st day of December 1905. By order of the Board, F. J. HORNE, Secretary.

214, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C. 26429-4

BANK OF ABYSSINIA.

Shareholders of the above Company are hereby informed that Scrip Certificates to Bearer will be given in exchange for Letters of Allotment on and after 4th inst., at the Offices of the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo and Alexandria. National Bank of Egypt. Cairo, 1st December 1905. 26832-3

MARSEILLE

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE & PAIX LA RESERVE & PALACE HOTEL Corniche. Sea-Side Proprietor L. ECHENARD, 96504-20 NEUCHÂTAN.

ENGLISH MADE PLOUGHS FOR ALL COUNTRIES AND ALL PURPOSES.

J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, England. Images of various plough models.

Three-quarters of a Century's established Reputation. Neave's Food for Infants, Invalids and the Aged. "Admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons." Gold Medal awarded, Woman's Exhibition, London, 1900. NEAVE'S FOOD is specially prepared for keeping in hot climates and is packed in hermetically sealed tins. Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

McLAREN'S STEAM PLOUGHS

SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND CROP. ESTABLISHED 1870. IMPROVED CONDENSED ENGINES. Balance Ploughs. Turning CULTIVATORS. Harrows. Water Carts. STEEL ROPES, of very best quality. CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO J. & H. McCLAREN, ENGINE WORKS LEEDS. ENGLAND. Codes used: A.B.C. 4th and 5th editions. "LIEBERS." Cable Address: "McLAREN LEEDS."

FUSSELL'S MILK AND PURE RICH CREAM. "Butterfly" Brands. Quite Pure. 7 FINE GOLD MEDALS. If procurable locally write to—FUSSELL & CO., LTD., London, England.

THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME) AIRO, 29, SHARIA-EL-MANAKH, ALL LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED P.O.B. 810. I.—Installation of complete water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells. II.—Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil by means of the "Express Boring System." 24,437-12-1-906

T. G. TRIANDAS No. 7, Rue de l'Eglise Débbané, ALEXANDRIA. ESTD 1831 THORNE'S HIGH CLASS WHISKY R. THORNE & SONS, LTD DISTILLERS GREENOCK LONDON GABERLOUR, GLENLIVET.

HOTEL DU PARC AND BRISTOL WIESBADEN.

First Class. Finest Situation of the "Wilhelmstrasse" OPPOSITE THE PARK AND ROYAL THEATRE. Proprietor: ADOLF NEUENDORFF.

GRAND CONTINENTAL HOTEL

Open all the year. Unrivalled position in centre of Cairo, opposite Khedivial Opera House and Ezbekieh Gardens. Magnificent Verandah, French Restaurant and Grill-room, Bar and Billiard Saloons open to non-residents. Supper after the theatre. GEORGE NUNGOVICH HOTELS. 26801-81-3-906



**T. A. SPARTALI & CO.**  
 Large Assortment of Old and New Carpets  
 ALL MADE BY HAND.  
 Purveyors to all large CARPET IMPORTERS in Europe and America.  
 LOOMS and DYE WORKS in all centres of production in Asia, employing 10,000 workmen.  
 CARPETS made to order in all sizes and dyed with permanent vegetable colours.  
 Great Choice of Rich Designs.  
 MODERATE, FIXED PRICES.—CENTRAL HOUSE: SMYRNA, Est. 1842. BRANCH IN LONDON  
 Cairo Show Rooms: Rond-Point Soliman Pacha, opposite Savoy Hotel.  
 25366—31-1-906

RECONSTRUCTION OF BELIEF.

BY T. A.  
 II.  
 In my former article (published Nov. 8th) I briefly sketched the method adopted by Mr. Mallock in his treatment of his subject. But such matters as Deterministic science, Molecular conditions and pre-arrangement, etc., are so highly technical and purely scientific that I do not propose to go into any of the arguments so ably advanced by the author, contenting myself with to some extent summarising the conclusions at which he has arrived as the outcome of his analysis. Even to do this with thoroughness would probably result in too lengthy a paper to be of interest to the general reader, while at the same time it would be of little use to the student who would be wished to study the arguments carefully.

The arguments on pre-arrangement and chance, and pre-arrangement and purpose are of great interest, and the author sets himself the task of confuting the conclusions of Professor Haeckel with much ability. He denies the existence of such a thing as chance, and states that "the objective certainties are forewritten and potentially visible before any special chance is thought of." As an illustration of this he takes the case of two pedestrians who come on an unknown railway, and stop to bet on whether the next train that passes will be a passenger train or a goods train. While for the pedestrians this will be a matter of pure chance, for the railway officials it is a matter of certainty. So the conclusion is drawn that chance as applied to human nature is a doctrine of human nature, not of any facts external to it. But this and many other instances of what are called chances, such as the tossing of a coin, the movements of a roulette ball, etc., may be excusable by known physical laws. If Mr. Mallock had, instead of the railway trains, instanced the case of two sportsmen betting upon whether a sparrow or a starting would be the next bird to fall to the gun of one, and had explained how foreknowledge of the result came about, he would have dealt with a more difficult phase of the question. Sir Oliver Lodge, in a recent lecture on "Science and Religion" delivered at the Lecture Hall of the City Temple, London (the Rev. R. J. Campbell, M. A. presiding), in speaking of another very difficult problem—free will and foreknowledge—gave his hearers the following advice: "If you cannot reconcile free will with foreknowledge, think carefully whether you have reason to believe in both, and if you have, if your experience leads you to believe that both are true, then hold both, and wait for the reconciliation." In the "Portnightly Review" for last month Mr. Mallock says that Sir Oliver Lodge has not arrived at his conclusions scientifically. Sir Oliver replies that he must have arrived at them scientifically if at all, for he has had no other training worth speaking of. Perhaps some day Mr. Mallock will have taken a further step in advance, that will bring him into line with the more progressive scientific thoughts of the day. (At present his spiritual perceptions seem somewhat undeveloped and the concluding chapter of the book, on Religion and Religion, is one of the least value to the student, and not to be compared in clearness of argument with what has gone before. I have somewhat digressed for the purpose of making a comparison which appears to me a very apposite one. Returning to the question with which I was dealing, Mr. Mallock sums up the arguments on Chance and Purpose thus:—

For it the universe is, as according to Spencer and Haeckel, it must be, the sole and sufficient cause of every human intelligence and if each intelligence only is what it is, and only does what it does likewise, and always was what it was, and always did what it did, the universe itself, as a whole, actually is the intelligence which the human being manifests, and the human being as distinct from it, is nothing more than its instrument. Thus the very science, which as expounded by Spencer and Professor Haeckel has oppressed religions thought from the days of Darwin onwards, which is denounced by its enemies as the greatest form of materialism, which is in reality the strictest form of determinism, and for all practical purposes is the completest form of atheism, is found to hatch itself, and the incubation of its own principles, into the re-affirmation of a Power to which, since it feels and purposes, no other name is applicable than that of a living Deity.

A short chapter following is devoted to a statement of the difficulties connected with the moral character of the Cosmic Intelligence and the relation of it to the human mind. The following extract gives the pith of this matter:—

This Intelligence must, from all time, so have arranged the universe that not only saints and martyrs, philosophers, heroes, poets shall think its thoughts, feel with it, and will its will, but that every savage and heathen monster shall feel, think, will with it also. The universe, in short, appears to us as a sort of cosmic Briareus, with a hundred heads, instead of a hundred hands, each head talking a different language, and its eyes

regarding us with a look of different meaning. Here are the eyes of love; here are the eyes of hatred; one mouth whispers a prayer, its neighbour mouth is blaspheming; yet the blood in the brains of all of them comes from the same heart. What can the heart be that ministers to so mad a discord? And, if we succeed in harmonising this multitude of moral contradictions in the Deity there still remains the question of the moral nature of man.

The author's endeavours to solve these questions end in the concluding part of his book.

The first chapter in Book IV. is entitled "Current Evasion of Difficulties," and Mr. Mallock greatly mars the effect of his argument by the language he permits himself to use respecting clerical methods. Although he guards himself in the first instance by saying, "If it were not for the fact that this method is practised in perfect good faith and that those who practise it are the first people to be taken in by it, we might call it the method of theological conjuring or—to speak even more plainly—theological card sharpening," yet this suggestion of conjuring appears again and again throughout the chapter, while the good faith re-gives no further mention. The author's logic is merciless, but his way of enforcing his arguments is calculated to cause needless irritation. The following chapter elaborates "the great truth upon which Spencer himself insists—viz. that human religion is the product of far-reaching and deep-seated causes, and that there must be something which corresponds to it in the general constitution of the universe." Much in this chapter is well worth quoting, but I will confine myself to stating the conclusion arrived at:—"I," says Mr. Mallock, "all deep-seated and widely-spread beliefs have, according to strict science they must have, some equally general fact in the constitution of things as their origin; if moreover the religious assertion that the supreme principle is good, represents as it does, one of the most powerful instincts of human nature; and further, if this assertion, when assumed in practical life, results in what by all is recognised as human development, whilst the denial of it results in what is similarly recognised as decay; then in spite of the difficulties which the facts of evil present to us, the balance of probabilities in favor of the religious assertion, is, from some points of view, overwhelming."

The great question of reconciling the undoubted existence of evil with the Divine Goodness is next considered or rather skirted, for the chapter in which it is professedly dealt with is devoted to showing how impossible it is to form a conception of the Infinite, and that even "Christ himself, though proclaimed as the word by which the worlds were made, is not represented even in John's Gospel as manifesting to men any knowledge of what the cosmic process was," and the only answer given to the difficulty is this:—"The intellect is incompetent to solve the contradiction, but is nevertheless competent, with its eyes open, to disregard it. All solutions of it are hopeless. They are shams substitutes, the nostrums of theological quacks." As Sir Oliver Lodge contends, we must wait for the reconciliation, but with Sir Oliver, as I have already said, Mr. Mallock is not in agreement.

In the chapter on Personality and the Universe, the author shows how little his spiritual perceptions are developed, by attacking Sir Oliver, who, he says, is one of those who believe in the reality of telepathy and other so-called spiritualistic phenomena. "The chapter is an interesting one, but opens up so many questions and deals with so many theories, that I must leave it for readers of the book to consider, and not attempt to indicate their complex nature.

"Science," says Mr. Mallock, "will play a direct part in the stimulation of active religion by forcing the waters of belief to flow in a given channel, and thus become capable like a mill-stream of doing active and definite work, instead of wasting themselves on impotent rivulets, or stagnating in a shallow flood." No doubt it will, but after all, what has the author done to justify the title of his book? He has elaborately criticised Haeckel, Spencer, Lodge and others, has quoted Dean Mansell and other theologians, but the promise of attempted construction appears to be confined to predictions similar to the one I have just quoted, and little beyond. Nor could it well have been otherwise. Where Spencer failed, others are hardly likely to succeed, and until scientists follow the example of Sir Oliver Lodge and Professor James, and recognise the spiritual forces that come to man's aid when science fails to satisfy the soul's hunger, so long will they fail to formulate any belief that can be acceptable to the seeker after truth. None the less is Mr. Mallock's book one of great value to the student and far in advance of Haeckel and his theories.

(Concluded.)

FAYOUM GEOLOGY.

The Fayoum is a large circular depression in the Libyan Desert, situated immediately to the west of the Nile Valley and occupying the site of the ancient Lake Moeris, which has now shrunk to the much smaller sheet of water known as the Birket-el-Qaron.

After describing the physical characters of the province, which is watered by a branch of the Nile, the author discusses the proposal to utilise the Wadi Rayan, a deep depression to the westward, as a Nile reservoir in the same manner as Lake Moeris was employed in former times.

The geology is then dealt with in considerable detail. Overlying nummulitic limestone of middle eocene age is a fluvio-marine series which is referred to the upper eocene and oligocene. The miocene is absent, but is represented by similar deposits in the depression of Mogara some 100 kilometres to the north-west. The oligocene is covered by marine pliocene and by beds of gypsum probably deposited from sea water, but in pleistocene times the depression appears to have been occupied by the fresh water lake which persisted into the historical period. At the base of the fluvio-marine beds Dr. C. W. Andrews, of the British Museum (Natural History), found extensive remains of mammals and reptiles which he has since described.

The work is illustrated by a number of plans and sections as well as by sixteen full-page reproductions of photographs.

\*The Topography and Geology of the Fayoum Province of Egypt. By H. J. ... (National Printing Department, 1905.)

ASSOUAN DAM.

AMERICAN OPINION.  
 Washington Nov. 15.

The reports of the Egyptian cotton crop for 1905 show that it has not reached the maximum attained before the construction of the Assouan Reservoir. The Department of State has instructed the diplomatic agent and consul-general at Cairo, Mr. Iddings, to ascertain the exact area, if any, added to the cultivated land as the result of the Assouan Reservoir; the increased area, if any, of land converted from inundated to perennially irrigated land on which cotton can be grown; and how much of the cotton raised since 1903 was grown on land previously used for sugar cane.

Lord Cromer states that the excess of imported sugar, in 1904-5, over that of the preceding year was 20,000 tons, largely due to the substitution of cotton, requiring less water per acre, for sugar cane. Instructions have also been sent, at the request of Mr. Cope Whitehouse, to ascertain the exact situation of his Raiyan project, with a view to its creation by American contractors and engineers, in case the work has not already been commenced by the Egyptian Public Works Ministry.

It is fit to be true that the Assouan Reservoir is a total failure, it is a triumph for the French representative of the technical commission of 1894; but it will cause keen distress to the artistic world; which will have now more reason than ever to denounce the submergence of Philae as useless vandalism.

EGYPT'S PROSPERITY.

Once more (says the "Globe") the Egyptian Budget is a triumph for the skill and patriotism of Lord Cromer and his able subordinates in replacing financial instability by its opposite. It has been, no doubt, labour of love to them throughout, but none the less does the obligation rest on the nation which sent them forth to testify its warm appreciation of the splendid work they have accomplished. With an estimated revenue of fourteen and a half millions for next year, the Cairo Treasury comes into sight of a half million surplus, although taxation is remitted to an appreciable extent. And so goes on, year after year; there is no longer any swing of the pendulum in either Egyptian finance or in the economic improvement which has gradually occurred. There are some authorities who argue that such a prosperous condition of affairs should be taken advantage of to hasten the liquidation of the State's indebtedness to its bondholders. But although much might be said for that policy in the case of other countries suffering from inflated national debts, Egypt occupies a wholly different position. By spending surpluses on irrigation works, railway construction, and the economic development of the Sudan, the Cairo Treasury puts them to a more profitable use, even from a purely monetary standpoint, than if it were to devote them to the liquidation of the external debt.

**GALLARD & BOWSER'S**  
 BUTTER-SCOTCH  
 (The Celebrated Sweet for Children.)  
 Really Wholesome Confectionery  
 Manufactured in London, England.

PULSE AND VERBAL RHYTHM.

Mrs. Mary Hallock-Greenewalt has written a most attractive little essay on a subject that has, as yet, received little attention, even from poets and musicians—the basis of rhythm in poetry and music. This she finds in the human heart-beat, with its reiteration of impressions on the brain, which unconsciously communicate themselves to any rhythmical expression whether song, chanted, recited, or played upon an instrument.

Here is an explanation: "Clearly time is necessary to verse. Too much of it is disastrous. Uttered at the rate of fifty quantities a minute an impossible drone meets the ear. One hundred and twenty quantities a minute is unnaturally fast, so that, roughly speaking, the limit of speed at which verbal quantities are possible stands at a time rate of between sixty and one hundred beats to the minute. Just this is true of musical rhythms. Just this scope of beat confronts the physician when he feels the normal pulse."

"Is it strange," asks the writer later on, "if with such rigorous instruction the heart should have taught the head regular recurrence?" Differences in rhythm when due to the subject correspond to the differences in the cardiac pulse which is raised by exhilaration and lowered by grief or weariness.

The theory is extremely attractive—unfortunately it explains too little. If all rhythmic utterance, be the product, in a sense, of the unconscious muscular action of the heart, why does human utterance tend to become less and less rhythmical? Assuming the earliest man to have communicated by cries of varying intensity and timbre to his fellows and noting that animal sounds are usually rhythmical, how is it that unrhythmical speech exists? By the author's theory it should have been abandoned at an early stage—if ever attempted—in favor of rhythmic expression. Or can it be proved that the rhythm still underlies the spoken word? A multitude of phonographic records can alone elucidate this point.

Another point—"In the travail of poetic workmanship the rhythmic light has faded and faded and all but died." Surely, the higher the workmanship the more perfect and subtle the rhythm, for Browning and Carlyle have not—thank Heaven!—said the last word in poetry and prose. Taking our modern English poets and versifiers let us select a line from Mr. Yeats, who assuredly belongs to the first class: "And the names of the demons, whose hammers made armour for Oonor of old." The caesura would here fall naturally after "hammers," but the sense of the line carries one on through the caesura with an accelerated tempo imitating, as it were, the rapid strokes on the glowing bronze. Then to Mr. Kipling—usually a versifier and at times a poet—does not the couplet

Where the sea egg flames in the coral and the long-backed breakers boom  
 Their endless Ocean welcomes to the lary locked lagoons.

even if its artifice is a little too obvious, its rhythm to sense most admirably? And, remember, we can have too much of rhythm—rhythmically no more perfect poem of its kind than "Avalanta in Calydon" exists in his language, but was it not Lowell, greatest of American critics, who remarked that a poem might be too poetical!

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohamedan.)

Dec. 3	Horses should be sent to graze pastures.
Mon. 4	The balsam tree out for oil.
Tues. 5	Flies die off.
Wed. 6	Olive pressed for oil. Sowing of safflower.
Thurs. 7	Moquitoes disappear. Strong, pungent perfumeries are agreeable.
Fri. 8	
Sat. 9	Eat hot foods to warm the stomach.

SPORT AND PLAY.

**FOOTBALL.**  
**VICTORIA COLLEGE F. C. v. ST. ANDREW F. C.**

These teams met on the college ground on Saturday afternoon, the meeting resulting in a very enjoyable game all round, and ending in a goal-less draw. Play for the greater part was confined to midfield; so strong was the play of both defences that the opposing forwards were seldom able to get through. Occasional visits were made to both custodians, however, but the custodians were never found wanting, and play was quickly transferred. The college team played a very effective long-passing game, and the forwards were always quick to take up the ball. The Saints, on the other hand, adopted the short passing game, but the college halves were always on the alert to intercept. The play was even throughout, and the result is fully representative of the play of both sides. The game was entirely free from the rough element, and the school team are to be complimented on the excellent stand they made against the heavier St. Andrew men. The following were the teams:

St. Andrew F. C.—Curtis, Hopkins, Davies, Maco, Cowie, Williams, Tulloch, Ecclestone, Clark, Jones and Rofs.

Victoria College F. C.—F. Saba, A. Mustard, Aly Hiss, G. Valasopoulos, A. Verney, A. Nohor, Mohsen Salah Yaghen, M. Abou al-Az, A. Morrison, A. E. Anbrey, J. Checri. Referee—J. Lees.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents, but we wish, in a spirit of fair play to all, to permit—within certain necessary limits—free discussion.

**HOUSE-TO-HOUSE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.**

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Dear Sir,—Re the oft-repeated notice about house-to-house delivery in Cairo and Alexandria, I beg to point out that commercial houses as well as newspaper advertisers could help the public add incidentally help themselves by inserting their house number and name of street on their envelopes and letter-papers as well as in the body of any and all advertisements. A customer or client, even if not a new one, cannot be expected to know the address always.

"HOUSE-TO-HOUSE DELIVERY."  
 Tanta, December 2, 1905.

BOILED WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EGYPTIAN GAZETTE."

Sir,—I see in your paper that eminent civil doctor Leigh Canney is still to the fore on the above subject. I never before heard that "The principle was as a matter of fact accepted, etc." I fancied, on the contrary, that it was very much the other way about, and that very serious difficulties were found in, by those best qualified to judge. I certainly remember reading, I think in your columns, a long statement which seemed to me to prove, not only that the system had been carefully studied, but that it had been found wanting.

Dr. Canney certainly failed to convince the Army Medical Board, but the rejection of his scheme does not seem to me to be any proof that no steps are to be taken to attain the result he aims at—in a more practical manner.

I do not pretend to speak with any authority on the matter, but I have done a little desert travelling myself. I have on several occasions reached a spring or well after a long day's march, hours after water bottles had been exhausted, and no mortal power, short of absolute coercion, would have induced me to wait until water had been boiled and cooled again, before taking a drink.

In modern times it has become, more than formerly, a recognised fact that private soldiers are human beings just as much as their superior officers, and a wise discipline takes this into consideration; but if on the other hand our scouts are to be fastened to the tail of a boiled water cart, why then we had better at once give up the idea of detaching ourselves against any very active enemy.


Japan is a long way off, and it is pretty well known that our allies did not allow outsiders to know much about what they did in their camps. It would take very much better evidence than we have yet heard, to convince me that we know what sort of water the Japanese soldiers did or did not drink in the late campaign.

I did know a little about the Assouan Camp, but I never heard on good authority, that Dr. Leigh Canney was in medical charge of it, or that his system was carried out there to any large extent.

If, as I firmly believe, the system is not sufficiently practical to hold water, the sooner the bottom is knocked out of it the better.—I remain, etc., "OSBERT."

Cairo, 4th December.

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"It built up my constitution, I regained my appetite, and I feel that I am perfectly well and strong."—Mildred Keller.

We have on file many thousand testimonials like the above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast array of unsolicited endorsements Dr. Hartman is receiving.

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Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.

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 Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt.

CAIRO SEASON FIXTURES.

The following is a list of proposed events for the forthcoming Cairo Season:—

<b>December.</b>	
1st Friday.	Beiyam.
3rd Saturday.	Staff Ride.
18th Monday.	Examination of Officers.
19th Tuesday.	First Winter Race Meeting.
20th Wednesday.	First Winter Race Meeting.
22nd Friday.	
<b>January.</b>	
8th Monday.	Anniversary of Accession of H.H. the Khedive. Review of Troops.
19th Friday.	Skye Meeting.
24th Wednesday.	2nd Winter Race Meeting.
26th Friday.	2nd Winter Race Meeting.
30th Tuesday.	Sports Preliminary.
31st Wednesday.	Sports and Tournament.
<b>February.</b>	
1st Thursday.	Field Day.
8th Thursday.	Field Day.
12th Monday.	Rifle Meeting.
15th Thursday.	
16th Friday.	Horse Show.
21st Wednesday.	3rd Winter Race Meeting.
22nd Thursday.	Field Day.
23rd Friday.	3rd Winter Race Meeting.
<b>March.</b>	
9th Friday.	Gymkhana.
12th Monday.	Manoeuvres.
20th Tuesday.	
24th Saturday.	
and 25th Sunday.	Horticultural Show.
<b>April.</b>	
First week.	E. A. Military Tournament.
Last week.	Military Schools Sports.

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OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Paris, December 1.

We have got our first touch with winter. Snow fell for several hours during the night. In the French Jura it is a yard deep on the slopes; in Paris it melted as quickly as it fell, and roads and pavements were covered with a thick coating of mud, in the midst of which man and beast floundered painfully. To-day the atmosphere has been murky, and with the evening fell a fog that would hardly have disgraced the Thames. The Seine is learning bad habits, clearly. The sole note of colour in the greyness and blackness are the barrows of the flower vendors, upon which are piled a wealth of chrysanthemums, golden, mauve, red, and white.

As yet the signs of a slump owing to the tension in Russia are few, but it may come at any moment. So I advise your readers to be forewarned and forearmed. The French people are under the influence of an æsthetic, "was the remark of a financier to me this afternoon, on the subject of Russia and her finances. "Really, we have been so much, that nothing is able to disturb us now, short, of course, of a violent end to the dynasty and real revolution established in the capitals." It is because it is habituated that the Bourne pays very little heed to the worst news from Kronstadt and St. Petersburg. As long as the interest on the coupons is paid the mass of the French people remain quiet, professing to see in this present movement rather an inter-racial war than an organised and reasoned march towards a new regime. The instantaneous response to the call for a strike in St. Petersburg is calculated to shake that optimism; but there is, apparently, unlimited faith in the man behind the guns. The real difficulty of the situation is that there is none to give a proper expression to the cry for a Constitution. In that sense this struggle between power and the people has little analogy with the French Revolution.

The Paris issue of the Japanese loan will be made in 500 f. stock, at the rate of 449 f. 50 c. per share, fully paid on application. If payment be spread over six months, the price will be 451 f. 70 c. It is said of one well-known banker that he has already received many applications to subscribe, and it is understood that the whole of the issue allotted to Paris has been already more than covered. When the figures are known, foreigners will probably be surprised to find how eager France is to lend Japan money. As a matter of fact, the French investor will lead any responsible Government money—except one—especially now when "good investments" are scarce and funds plentiful, even for thrifty France. Then, Government stock appeals to French people. They are less speculative than the English, less in a hurry to get rich, and like a gilt-edged security, which they can put away and feel that they are safe. They seldom sell out a stock which pays its interest regularly.

The last of a series of articles on French national defence, by M. de Lanessan, has appeared in the "Matin." Coming from so moderate a man and so sound a Republican, the indictment of the present system of defence has caused something like consternation amongst arm-chair politicians on the Government side. Yet M. de Lanessan says that he has revealed no secrets, and that he has written nothing that was not thoroughly well known to every Frenchman or foreigner who took the trouble to collect his facts and think what they meant. The facts, he says, appear in every official document; they are exposed to the light of day in every fortress, along every railway, in every arsenal, and in every squadron.

Briefly recapitulated, they are as follows. The fortresses on the eastern frontier are out of date, and ill-armed; the covering troops are too few, too young, and, therefore, not sufficiently "solid"; the Army possesses no heavy field artillery; the system of strategic railway lines is incomplete, making concentration slow and difficult; and, finally, the battleships of the fleet are antiquated and ill-armed, and no sufficient effort is being made to replace them by modern and more powerful vessels.

Only one count in this sweeping indictment has really been called in question, and that because of some confusion of ideas. M. de Lanessan says that France has no heavy field artillery. General Langlois, in a recent article, said "Our artillery de gros calibre is equal to anything of that class possessed by Germany." Therefore critics of M. de Lanessan's article have quoted General Langlois against him. But M. de Lanessan points out that General Langlois spoke of artillery of position, not of mobile field guns. The only efforts made by the French Government to emulate the heavy field batteries of Germany have been the putting on wheels of several fifteen-year-old position guns—the 120 millimetre and 155 millimetre. As the former weighs 5,000 lbs. and the latter 8,000 lbs., and their rate of fire is but one shot a minute and one shot in three minutes respectively, M. de Lanessan concludes that they are quite unsuitable for the work, and asks why the excellent six inch Kilmalko gun, which has been satisfactorily tested many times, has not been given to the army.

Generally, the only answer made to M. de Lanessan is that the country cannot pay. But

M. de Lanessan says he refuses even to discuss the question of money. Whatever the amount needed, it has got to be found, if not by ordinary, then by extraordinary means. "I have spoken," M. de Lanessan writes, "because I considered it to be a patriotic duty—because I love my country, and I cannot remain silent whilst she is being lulled into the sleep of death by the hymns of internationalists. All this time the intention of our latter-day Comans seems to be appeal to the sword to bolster up an autocratic rule which the spread of liberty has undermined. I have spoken because I love the Republic and do not wish it to perish like the Empire."

For years past, professors of history and novelists in Germany have been writing books on the subject of a war with England, which many of them seem to think both necessary and easy. But of late a change has taken place, and other writers have come forward to show the other side of the question. A novel has recently been published in Germany to show that if a war broke out between England and Germany both nations would probably be "bled to the white"; while the only people who would profit by it would be the coloured races of the world, who might possibly try to invade Europe; and the United States, who would annex all the trade of the combatants. Now an Austrian statistician of note, Herr Alexander von Paz, has come forward with a study of the consequences of a war in which England, France, and Germany might be engaged. Herr von Paz places the cost to Germany and France at two thousand millions sterling, while the only profit could be a war indemnity of four hundred millions. On the other hand, he considers that the probable risk to England is only five hundred and twenty millions, while the profit she would gain from the monopoly of the carrying trade which would result to her may be placed at two thousand five hundred and sixty millions. It is noteworthy that his remarks are causing a good deal of comment in the German Press.

It appears that during his week's stay in Madrid and Lisbon last month, M. Loubet distributed decorations to the value of £3,000, or just one-fourth of the credit of £12,000 voted for the purposes of the journey. M. Loubet, it seems, though free with other orders, seldom confers the Legion of Honor on foreigners. He avails himself largely of colonial decorations—of which one, the Grand Gordon of Benin, has an appropriately wild lustre, and is said to be in great request from its decorative appearance, as looking handsome with full dress. One curious detail is that it actually costs more than the Grand Cordon of the Legion. Of this, however, M. Loubet takes no account.

An important paper was communicated to the Academy of Medicine by Dr. Lowenthal, yesterday, on the health of Paris compared with Berlin. M. Lowenthal proves by figures that the mortality is much higher in Paris, notwithstanding the fact that young children are sent to the country in the proportion of fifty per cent., and, therefore, the mortality tables are relieved by that amount, the infantile deaths counting in the department in which they occur, and not for Paris.

The doctor subsequently deals with the prevalence of tuberculosis in Paris. He attributes it to the insalubrious character of the working men's dwellings. Unfortunately, when insanitary property is acquired by the municipality no provision is made for the displaced persons. Their last state is worse than the first, for the new buildings that arise in place of the old are too expensive for their purses. They are consequently forced to go elsewhere—still farther into the slums than before. On the contrary, the Housing of the Working Classes Act in London is of real service in contributing to the general health of the community, in cleansing the site of bad property, and reinstating at least half the dislodged tenants in new and improved quarters. As the result of this and other legislation, consumption is diminishing in London whilst it increases in Paris.

The death of M. Georges Charpentier, the publisher who invented the 3fr. 50c. novel, lately gave occasion to M. Marcel Prévost to deliver himself on what one of your contemporaries would call the Decline of Fiction. M. Prévost admits—and the author of "Les Demi Vierges" and other less scandalous works ought to know—that novels do not sell as well as they did, and he sets himself seriously to examine the cause. First, he says, there are no great authors now a days and the Manuscripts, the Zolas and the Alphonse Daudets of a bygone generation have left no successors. One has heard this complaint before, but while M. Prévost refrains from modesty from mentioning his own works, they are at least sure of their audience, while M. Paul Bourget's productions still sell like hot cakes. Then, he goes on, literary criticism—of novels be it understood—is dead. This is a view often referred to in these Notes, and it may be pointed out once again that in an age when half the world writes fiction literary criticism on the old lines is impossible. Magazines are next given as a cause, and it is true that they have lately increased in France to an extent that no one would have dreamed of ten years ago, though whether, *pace* M. Prévost, this is due to the fact that the public, greedy for guidance, like their fiction sited for them by an editor, may be doubted. Finally, he suggests that French publishers shall return to the English plan of issuing all novels in two or more editions, the first, a two of three

decker, at a high price for "les librairies circulantes," then one at 5 or 6 francs for those who wish to possess as well as to read the book, and finally, if it gets so far, one at a few sous, for the vulgar. It is amusing to notice that not even the Entente has enabled a popular novelist to keep himself informed of our insular usages, and that M. Prévost does not know that the three-decker was suppressed here years ago by that practical philanthropist, the publisher.

"The demand is so great that the Glasgow manufacturers cannot cope with it." Nobody could possibly guess the cause of this embarrassment. It is — *mirabile dictu!* — the popularity of Scottish tartans in France. No longer, then, can the Cockney sportsman proudly boast that he, and he alone amongst civilians, keeps alive the memory of the "garb of ancient Gaul." The new Gallic spirit deprives him of the predominance. In future when we see a kilt and a sporran we shall recognise the Frenchman.

A customer in a Paris café shouted that he had been bitten by a mad dog. The immediate result of this was that the proprietor and waiters stampeded and climbed up lamp-post. Some minutes later they returned, gingerly. They found that the poor man had not got rabies. Indeed, he was no longer, strictly speaking, a poor man, for he had got away with the entire contents of the till.

From nine o'clock on Sunday morning to four o'clock in the afternoon, over three hundred competitors each in his turn raced up the 329 steps to the second platform of the Eiffel Tower. No one in the least knew before this race whether the best muscles for the purpose would be those of a cyclist, a runner, a walker, a gymnast, or a "boulevardier." M. Forestier was formerly amateur bicycle champion; M. M. Orphée and Prévôt are famous runners; M. Volpati is an Italian walking champion; and M. Verstraeken the walking champion of Belgium. The competitors wore running costumes and string-soled shoes. Swinging round the corner with one hand on the banister and the other hand levering up the body with a hard pressure on the steps is quite an art in itself. Those who had not practised were hopelessly out of it. M. Menu did the best time—3 min. 3 sec. M. Forestier was next, in 3 min. 12 sec. The tired legs of M. Menu, however, did not long support the honor of being champion of the staircase, for the judges decided that he must be disqualified, and the honor went to M. Forestier. It is perhaps not too late to suggest that the Eiffel Tower Company should present the champion with a season ticket for the lift.

FOR OUR FAIR READERS.

ABOUT WOMEN.

The Empress of Russia spends no less than £2,000 yearly on perfumes, soaps, and toilet waters, ordered almost entirely from Paris.

The Empress of Germany is passionately fond of all kinds of flowers, but for some time has favored orchids, of which she possesses a great variety.

Lady Haldon has publicly acknowledged the great benefits she has derived from Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people. "My heart became seriously affected," said her ladyship. "Symptoms of advanced anemia showed, with most acute indigestion. Food caused me such misery that I practically starved myself. My whole system was deranged, and I could not sleep. I gave a trial to Dr. Williams' pink pills, and within three days was astonished at the marvellous improvement. Very soon I was delighted to find my complaint had vanished. My general health was such that I had not enjoyed for many years."

Madame Nellie Cope, the gifted soprano, has now so many pupils for singing, that she seldom accepts other engagements. She once had other reasons for her refusals. "For years," she states, "I suffered so from excessive weakness and anemia that any exertion was impossible. I had fearful headaches, feelings of sickness, and often gasped for breath. But a nurse advised me to take Dr. Williams' pink pills, and I can truthfully say these pills make new, rich blood. I have no headaches now; and to all anemic girls I would say, Dr. Williams' pink pills are the only perfect medicine I know." Madame Nellie Cope's address is 11 Cricketfield-road, Clapton, N.E.

Not only for women, but for men also, are Dr. Williams' pink pills valuable. This has been proved by countless instances of cures published in the newspapers. These pills have cured anemia, indigestion, palpitations, consumption, eczema and skin disorders, neuralgia, St. Vitus' dance, rheumatism, sciatica, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, and ladies' ailments. But only the genuine pills cure—those labelled in full, "Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people." Substitutes are useless; in case of doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' medicine co., Holborn-viaduct, London, enclosing two shillings and ninepence for one box, or thirteen and nine for six boxes.

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IRRIGATION ENGINEERING.

By MR. HENRY BROWN, R.C.M.G., late Inspector-General of Irrigation in Lower Egypt, and formerly in Upper Egypt.

VIII. The practice of adding clay up-stream to gain width of water-tight floor, and of fine stuff down-stream to form an inverted filter—known as the "Beraford" filter—to guard against any harmful action of springs down-stream, has been followed in the case of the Zifta Barrage in Lower Egypt, which is the latest work of that type that has been built, being a copy of the Assiout Barrage design with a few modifications of detail. The clay apron, with its weight of rubble up-stream, practically forms an extension of the masonry floor as water-tight as the floor itself. There is another feature in the Zifta Barrage design about which something may be said. There are rows of piles up-stream and down-stream of the body of the work. Colonel J. H. Western, who directed the restoration of the Delta Barrage, came to the conclusion, as the result of his experience on that work, that rows of piles did more harm than good, as the intervals between adjacent piles formed runs by which the springs from the river bed found their way upwards to where they were not wanted. But since the time of the Barrage restoration, a special form of cast iron pile had been designed with a tongue and groove arrangement by which one pile locked with another. The groove was longer than the tongue, so that, when two piles were locked together, there remained a space between the end of the tongue and the back of the groove into which a small tube could be inserted. After the piles were driven and the pile-driver had advanced to some distance, a tube was inserted into the joint space, and water turned on under a head. The jet of water cleared out the sand in the joint, and, as it did so, the nozzle of the tube descended to the bottom of the joint. The water was then turned off, and cement-grout substituted, the tube with its nozzle being gradually lifted out of the joint, leaving it full from top to bottom of cement grout, which, in a few hours, set hard enough to resist any spring. In this way a continuous curtain, without open joints, was obtained along the line of piles. The up-stream piles are useful in increasing the distance necessary to the finished work, but they facilitate the laying of the concrete platform, and are also a security against the bed below the concrete being withdrawn by springs flowing from under it to the pumps which keep the water down during the construction of the floor. The down-stream row of piles is, therefore, retained, but is of less depth than the up-stream line.

It was found during the construction of the Assiout Barrage that the weak point was the junction between piles and concrete, along which springs forced their way upwards. In the Zifta Barrage design the masonry floor was, therefore, extended outwards for a short distance to cover the heads of the piles, an arrangement which would enable the springs to be dealt with and effectually closed if they appeared. At Zifta, however, few springs were met with, and those few were not allowed to travel in any direction but a vertical one from the spots where they first appeared. The principles which apply to the design of a barrage apply also to the canal heads and other canal works of regulation which are subject to a head of water up-stream and to scour down-stream. The head or the scour may be greater or less, necessitating a modification of the design in those dimensions which are affected by one or the other. An escape, as a rule, requires ample protection down-stream by an extension of the floor, well rivetted slopes and a talus of heavy pitching, inasmuch as a heavy discharge through it may continue to work under an undiminished head for some time; whereas, in the case of a regulator, the canal below quickly fills up and the heat is reduced. A basin regulator in a cross embankment works under the conditions of an escape, as it discharges into an open basin requiring an enormous volume of water to affect its surface level. It is, therefore, necessary to give such works the same protection down-stream as escapes require, and often to a greater degree.

As regards the waterway to be allowed in all works, it is well to be liberal, and to allow somewhat more than the area calculated to be necessary. In large works such extra allowance might amount to 10 per cent., and in small works to 25 or even 30 per cent. It is difficult to foresee the future, and the development of the country which follows on the opening of canals so often necessitates provision for an increased discharge. A word of warning may also be given as to the designing of syphons or saggadets. Never scamp the length but make either syphon or saggadet so long that the separation between the upper channel and the lower at the wings may be strong enough to be secure against any breach from the upper channel into the lower. Neglect to observe this rule has had results which have caused much trouble and expense.

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	" 2	" 4	" 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged the advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

ANGLO-AMERICAN Typewriting Agency, 19, Boulevard de Rameh. ONLY ENGLISH TYPEWRITING OFFICE in Alexandria. Typewriting by copy or by dictation. Densmore Typewriter, (Official Typewriter of the St. Louis Exhibition). "Success" Typewriter Supplies at London prices. Cleaning and refitting of all typewriters. 26682A-6.5.906

LOUER une jolie chambre meublée, avec lumière électrique pour Monsieur seul. S'adresser rue Missala, No. 6, rez-de-chaussée. 26528-4-4

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99, Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 30-9-905A

COMPANIES, FIRMS, Capitalists, and Banks, who wish to invest money on land loans, buy lands in the Fayoum, or search for minerals or antiquities, may obtain accurate information from Dr. J. K. Gabriel, Fayoum (sixteen years' experience of the province and the desert area). 26818-40-4

CHAMBRES NON MEUBLÉES pour Messieurs a louer avec service, position centrale bien aérée, prix modérés, adressé No. 26861 "Egyptian Gazette". 26861-3-1

DRY-ROYAL. The genuine "Dry-Royal" champagne of Ankerman Laurents, of St. Hilaira/St. Florentin, is to be obtained for P.T. 170 per case of dozen bottles from Messrs. Alberti and Joly, Cleopatra-street, Alexandria. (Telephone 1658). 26835-15-3

ENERGETIC, well-educated young man, with good knowledge of English, French, and Greek, and useful Arabic, seeks better position. Has very good certificates. Cairo, Sudan preferred. Apply No. 26,846, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26846-6-3

LIFE ASSURANCE AGENCY.—Applications are invited for the Chief Agency for Alexandria of the Standard Life Assurance Company, which will shortly become vacant. Liberal terms will be granted to a respectable firm, with influential connections. Apply, in first instance, by letter only, to the Secretary, Standard Life Office, Standard Buildings, Cairo. 26816-2A-3

ON DEMANDE 3 chambres non-meublées avec service pour deux messieurs. Ecrire No. 26,811, bureau du journal. 26911-6-5

OUVRIERS TYPOGRAPHES demandés de suite. S'adresser aux bureaux de "l'Egyptian Gazette".

PRACTICAL ENGINEER.—M. I. N. A. Frenchman speaking and writing English desires appointment in Egypt. Address "Expert", "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26803-3-3

PENSION TORIO, rue Cherif Pacha No. 1. Belles chambres. Abonnement mensuel à la table d'hôte £3, Salon séparé service spécial £4. 26845-12-2

SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION. Professor Cav. Mirès, of Milan, with Milan diploma and Certificates from Zurich and Leipzig, gives lessons. English Singing a speciality. Accepts limited number of pupils for piano (classical school) at his own and pupil's residence. Address, 19, Boulevard Rameh, or Lifouti and Haek, Cherif Pasha Street. Many references from pupils in Alexandria. 26652-31-1-906

TO LET.—House at Bolkeley, one minute from the station, six rooms, bath-room kitchen, cellars, electric light, telephone, garden, and every convenience. Apply to Miss Baker, Hotel du Nil, Alexandria. 26794-6A-4

TO LET.—From 1st December to 1st March. A Furnished Flat in Kasr-el-Nil District. Apply to Messrs. Congdon and Co., Cairo. 26814-6-5

WANTED, single unfurnished Room in Ismailia quarter, Cairo, to furnish as bed-sitting-room. Apply, No. 26,854, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26854-3-2

YOUNG GERMAN with English conversation for German or French lessons. Apply, No. 26,852, "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26852-3-2

YOUNG ENGLISHMAN (25), strong, healthy, requires open-air position in any part of Egypt or Sudan. Quick learner of duties; keen worker; would accept L.E. 10 per month first year. Good references, very steady. Apply to J. Aubrey, Poste Restante, Cairo. 26855-6-2

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Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

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All garments cut by experienced English outters. Fit and style guaranteed.

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HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES. TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS, AND PILLOW CASES.

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Davies Bryan & Co., Cairo & Alexandria.



EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For CRETE, by the S.S. Athens, sailed on the 25th Nov. Various, 1,047 bags rice, 110 bags henna, 75 bags Sudan beans, 60 bags cocoa nuts, 124 cases dates, 428 empty casks, 74 packages skins, 13 packages empty zambils, 10 packages empty bags, 61 packages sundries

NOLIS

Table with columns for destination (LONDRES, PORTS DIRECTS, LIVERPOOL, CONTINENT, MARSEILLE, DESTINATIONS DIVERSES) and cargo types (Céréales, Tourteaux, Graines de coton, Oignons, etc.) with prices in Shgs and francs.

COALS.

Table listing current prices per ton for various coals from sources like ARDIFF, NEWCASTLE, SCOTCH, etc., with prices in Shgs and francs.

Table titled 'ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES' showing Réponse des Primes en Contrats (Obligatoire entre agences absentes) for various months.

Table titled 'RESUME DE LA SITUATION COTONNIERE au 1er décembre' with columns for AMERIQUE, Recettes aux ports, Export. Angleterre, etc., and sub-sections for LIVERPOOL and EGYPTIEN.

Table titled 'PRIMES DES CONTRATS' showing prices for COTON and SUIFLEAU with columns for 'Simple Faculté' and 'Doubles'.

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NOUVEAU REMEDE PURGATIF IDEAL PURGEN. Contre Constipation, Congestion, Hémorrhoides, Migraine, Obésité, etc. Conserve le sang dans le système et évacue les déchets.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

Table showing TRAFFIC RETURNS and EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET. Includes columns for 'The week ended Nov. 25, 05 period '04. Inc. \*Doo.', 'Kilometres open', 'Coaching', 'Goods and Sundries', and 'Total'.

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

Table listing mining companies and their share prices. Columns include 'NAME OF COMPANY', 'Making up', and 'Latest Price'.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

Société Anonyme CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS. RESTRICTION VERSÉS. Agences d'Egypte: Alexandrie, Le Caire, Port-Saïd. Le CRÉDIT LYONNAIS fait toutes opérations de banque, telles que: Avances sur titres; Ouverture de comptes courants contre dépôt de valeurs; Remission de traites et chèques, émission de lettres de Crédit, paiement par télégraphe sur les principales villes de la France et de l'étranger;

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., Limited.

Connections made with the most important trains of the State Railway in the Province of Bahera, Gharbiyah, Dakahliah, Charkieh and Galoubieh Through service for goods between all stations of the Company and over 100 principal stations of the State Railway in Upper and Lower Egypt. Goods may also be through-booked from or to any station on Helwan Railway.

Table showing train schedules with columns for 'A.M.', '(HELOUAN BRANCH)', and 'P.M.'.

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Portable and permanent railways. Passenger and goods cars. Tipping and platform wagons for all purposes. Large stocks of rails, trucks and locomotives always kept in Alexandria. Sole Agents for Egypt and Sudan of: COMPTOIR METALLURGIQUE EGYPTIEN, HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS CO, K. HORNSBY & SONS, LTD., etc.

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